GETTING ALONG SPLENDIDLY.

Unpleasant Weather Does Not Interfere in the Least With Fair Preparations.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE EXHIBITS.

A Poor Advertising Scheme For Lincoln-A New State Building-Arrested For Jumping Bail -Capital News.

FROM THE BEE'S LINCOLN BUREAU.] Though the past two days have been very unpleasant and wet, it has in no serious manner affected the proceedings of the fair any more than it has been hard to secure enough help to place matters in ship-shape owing to the fact that in many cases exhibitors have been unable to secure the amount of space desired. Miss Gillispie, the assistant secretary, says that over eight hundred entries have been made in the textile fabrics, being about two hundred more than last year, and so the proportion runs in all departments. The display is from all portions of the state, no locality having any preference. In the fine art department over four hundred entries are now in and more to follow.

In the stock department among the prominent exhibitors from other states will be the following gentlemen: Mr. Elwood, of DeKalb, Ill., with five cars of Percheron stallions.

Mr. Adams, of Storm lake, with his fine herd of short horns, the majority of which have been imported this year from Scotland. He will also have a number of tine horses and sheep from his home. Messrs. Clay & Wims, of Missouri,

with several cars of short horns. Messrs. Fowler & Shockey, Maple Hill, Kan., with their renowned Herefords. Mr. L. F. Ross, of Iowa City, with his pure bred red polled cattle,

C. H. Holmes, of Grinnell, with two cars of Jerseys. Mr. Holmbaum, of Iows, with a new breed of Victorias (a white) bred pig.

Mr. Bartlett, of Jacksonville, Ill., with a car load of poultry.

There are a number of other entries, the names of which could not be secured, owing to the fact that the superintendent and clerks were too busy to waste more

The fishery exibits give great promise of being exceedingly interesting this year; as Mr. May and O'Brien are putting forth their best efforts in presenting to the inquisitive public the modus operandi of the fish business from the minutest larva to the full grown fish. Their exhibit will be far more complete than ever before, and the facilities are much better for the visitor to examine and study the habits and course of nature of these inhabitants from the great deep to the small mountain stream of our native land than

any fair has ever been able to give before One of the principal attractions of the fair will be the wonderful Jay-Eye-See. To one unacquainted with the poirts of a fast horse there are no peculiarities about carriage horse. He is a dark brown, faded from a coal black color, weight about 860, with a long tail reaching to the ground. He occupies double box stall 23 in company with a small der colored shaggy terrier At Freeport, Ill., this summer lavender Jay-Eye See made the wonderful time of 2:174 on a mile track. The horse is only nine years old and bids fair to beat this

record, barring accidents.

Battery F, of the Second United States light artillery, are camped near the grounds, and will give several drills during the week. This regiment has been organized over sixty years, and this battery is regarded as one of the best in the service. It is under the immediate command of Colonel C. C. Woodruff, an aged veteran, who saw service in the civil war. The battery consists of four six-inch steel guns with eassions and wagons to out-fit with fifty-five men and fifty horses. First Lieutenant Rogers, Second Lieutenant, G. F. Barney. Attorney General Leese served with this regiment during the rebellion, and to this regiment also belongs First Lieutenant E. S. Dudley, of the State university. The battery expect to break camp next Saturday and return to their post at Fort Leavenworth. They report having had a very pleasant time so far in their Nebraska visit.

The old chestnut of the chariot race. the balloon ascensionist and the tight rope walkers who are ever anxious to favor the dear people with their ventures and powers, will be thankfully missed by the people this year, the board having decided to place the money in channels which woulk prove more interesting and sutertaining to the thousands who will visit the fair this year.

It is feared that the facilities to get to and from the fair grounds will be strained to their utmost during the big days of the fair. However, if proper arrangements can be made for the motor line to cross the Missouri Pacific railway they alone will be able to handle about 250

people every ten minbtes.
The university cadets and band have been invited to attend the fair in a body, which they will probably do on Friday. The Capital hotel has arrangements by which they can accommodate 600

The ladies of the different churches have established eating rooms on the grounds and fitted up cots in their churches in order that the visitors may fed and made comfortable during their stay here. Visitors will be enabled to spend an

entire day in Art hall without having to duplicate their examinations. The apairy interests under Editor Whitcomb, of Friend, have been materially enlarged and will be very interesting to the admirers of these busy little animals, whose life is spent to make

sweets for mankind. To take a stroll through Machinery hall one would think that the time for fan-ning by hand had passed away, as everything appears to be self-acting, and one might imagine that a team and the hired man could do it all while the honest granger snoozed under the shade of his uxuriant fruit trees.

Water and feed are abundant on the grounds for man and beast and the weather manipulator has been duly petitioned to give us a week's fine weather. TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

The programme to-day for examina-The programme to-day for examinations for awards is as follows:
Class 1, Horses—Lot 1, Percherons; lot 2,
French draft; lot 3, English shire or draft.
Class 2, Cottle—Lot 1, Shorthorns; lot 2,
Herefords; lot 9, fat cattle; lot 10, Holsteins.
Class 3, Sheep—Lot 1, Cotswold; lot 2,
Southdowns; lot 3, Hampshiredowns.
Class 4, Swine—Lot 1, Berkshires; lot 2,
Poland China.

Class 4, Swine-Lot 1, Derksines, for 2, Poland China.
Class 5, Poultry—Lot 1, American; lot 2, Asiatic; lot 3, Dorkings.
Class 6, Farm products in lots 3 and 4, comprising flour, wines, etc.
Class T. Textile Fabrics, lots 1 and 3, silks

Class B, Mechanical Arts, lot 1, light ma-thines; lot 5, printing and book binding. The examinations in these classes will commence at 1 p. m., at which time superintendents of the different classes will report to the secretary' soffice for

TO-DAY'S BACES. There are two trotting races for to-day, the first for horses that have never beaten 2:40, \$35 entrance, purse \$350, di-

Third horse.... The second trotting race of the day is the Nebraska breeders' purse, mile heats, best two in three, three-year-old mares or geldings. Horses, to be eligible to this race, must have been bred, raised and continuously owned and owned at the present time in the state. The entrance for this race is \$30, purse

\$200, divided as follows:

Second horse...
Third horse...
Fourth horse...
and breeders this pu Among owners and breeders this purely Nebraska contest is growing in popular favor each year and some handsome Nebraska colts are on the ground to contest in this race.

TUESDAY'S RACES will comprise a trotting match in fouryear-old Nebraska bred colts under the same rules and regulations as the three year-old Nebraska colt trot of to day. The prize for these four-year-olds is \$250 in four purses. Second on the list for Tuesday's speed, is the 2:50 trot. at least to enter and three to start, purse \$350, in three moneys. The final race for Tuesday is a running half mile heat for \$150. The speed for the following three days in the fair is the best ever offered by the board, with Jay-Eye-See on the card for Wednesday.

TO MINNEAPOLIS. State Treasurer Willard, of the State board of transportation, and Secretary Ager, of the same body, departed day for Minneapolis over the Elkhorn route to attend the meeting of the interstate commission that occurs in that city this week. It is understood that one of the principal questions that will be de bated at the meeting will be one proposed by heavy wholesale men in New York, Philadelphia and other eastern cities who are advocating for the west the establishing of rates on 100 pound shipments on the same basis as car local snipments from eastern cities to western points. The policy of this line of work and what eastern wholesalers seek is to make it available for retailers in small towns to secure small orders from eastern houses at the same propor tionate rate that western wholesalers se cure through car load lots. It will b seen that the ultimate object is to confine wholesalers to eastern and seaboard cities to the exclusion of western cities and wholesale trade in the west. It is understood that the Nebraska board is opposed to a system tending to such re-sults and will go on record in favor of

western wholesalers.
LINCOLN ILLUSTRATED. The parties who have worked up their book, "Lincoln Illustrated," have finbook. ished it and the work is now on sale as an advertisement of Lincoin. It is a great success as to the advertising of costly residences and blocks of many cit izens, but as an advestisement of the city itself, though concise facts and figures are presented in a way to demand public attention, it will fall far short of accomplishing the results of a much less elab-orate business pamphlet. The work illustrates the long-since established fact

that outside parties can build an advertising scheme of this character wherein citizens fail. The public, in matters of this kind always exhibit more confidence and spend mone more freely with outside parties than with those who are in their midst. A mucl less expensive scheme to advertise Lin-coln was laid before the board of trade early in the spring, and met with no hearty response. The plan was pro-posed by two Lincoln men, practical newspaper men, through which they proposed to distribute throughout the east concise statements of Lincoln's vantrges that would cost in the printing and distribution but 1 cent a copy. It was an infinitely better scheme for actual results them the present "Lincoln Illustrated," but it was not proposed by outside parties. There are too many men in Lincoln who prefer to pay out a good many dollars to see their individual buildings pictured on paper, rather than pay a very little money in a way certain of success to secure more buildings like their own for the city itself. It would be gratifying to see home parties recognized all that way.

A NEW STATE BUILDING. The last legislature appropriated \$20,-000 for an additional family building at the Home for the Feeble Minded at Ber trice. Saturday afternoon these bids were opened and were found as follows: Sweet & Wilson, \$19,600; Ellis, Reynolds & Spricker, \$18,250; Shaw & Tipton, \$18,987; Lane & Crone, \$18,218. The latter, being the lowest bidders, will be awarded the contract. The Home for the Feeble Minded has been filled to its utmost capacity since its opening in the spring, and the board of public lands and buildings will hurry this additional building to completion.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY will open for the first term of the school year on Thursday of this week, the 15th. Already a large number of students are returning to the city and becoming located in their homes for the year. Prior to the opening of the university on Tues-day and Wednesday, new students who contemplate entering the preparatory years are to report at the university building for the required examination for admittance. It is understood that the school will commence work with a much larger number of students than ever before and a number of the new instructors have arrived and have reported for duty.

Yesterday morning the city authorities had arrested and in custody a man named Burns, of Weeping Water, who was arrested for jumping his bail. Burns some time since was put under bonds to answer in district court in Cass county to the charge of robbing Read Bros. & Co. store. He has been on bail for a couple of months and when it was found that he had left the place the officers were at once notified to apprehend him. Deputy Sheriff Yeomans, of Cass county, came to Lincoln for Burns and returned yesterday.

BRIEF ITEMS. Commissioner Robertson, Nebraska's representative to the centennial celebra-tion of the establishing of the federal constitution, departed for Philadelphia Saturday, and to-day Governor Thayer and staff will depart for the same place on the afternoon train. The governor and staff will visit the state fair this morning and be saluted by the artillery

battery on the grounds. The people of Lincoln have made and complete accommodations for the crowds of visitors expected this rangements for transportation between the city and the fair grounds are better

than ever before The Rapid Transit Street Railway company has been experiencing a good deal of trouble with the Missouri Pacific road in getting a crossing over the latter company's tracks on Fourteenth street. The street car company expect to effect a settlement, so that they can run their cars to the fair grounds to-day.

The citizens are supporting a special day police force for fair days consisting of some ten men, and in addition thereto the mayor has appointed seven extra police for night duty during the same

The city is rapidly filling with visitors and with to-day Lincoln expects to greet the crowds that always visit the fairs.

For fear of losing a day's work, many persons put off taking physic until Sat-urday. The better plan is not to delay but take it as soon as needed, it may save you a hard spell of sickness. If you want the most benefit from the least amount of physic without causing you any inconvenience, loss of appetite or rest, take St. Patrick's Pills. Their action on the

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON. Author of "The Strange Case of Dr.

Jekyll and Mr. Hyde."

New York Tribune: Robert Louis Stevenson arrived here yesterday on the steamer Ludgate Hill. He was accompanied by his wife and several relatives and friends. The party went to the Victoria hotel. Mr. Stevenson inscribed his autograph in the register and wrote the teristic handwriting. The novelist's health is not good. He was nearly pros-trated by a cold contracted when the Ludgate Hill was near the banks, and on reaching the hotel went to bed at once However, he consented to talk to a Trib une reporter, though the interview had to be short, as Mr. Stevenson is really fatigued.
"We have had a long voyage," he said

"but I wanted a long sea voyage for my health. Mr. Stevenson could not pass for any thing but the thorough Scoteman he is. His speech betrays him. In apbearance he is just the man one would expect to find the author of the "Strange Case of Dr. Jekyli and Mr. Hyde'to be. His clear-cut features are emphasised by sunken cheeks that tell a tale of illhealth and literary toil, and his dark eyes, beneath black, pronounced eye-brows form a striking contrast to the

pallor of his countenance. His long, black hair is brushed straight back from a high forehead; and clusters around his shoulders. As he talks, his eyes acquire a deeper intensity, and the listener seems to see nothing beside them. Mr. Stephenson's figure is slight, and he is not above middle height. He is still a young man, perhaps thirty-five ar thirty

Six.

The author of "Kidnapped," "Treasure Island," and "Dr. Yekyll" is as remarkable for the versatility of his genius. as for its fertility. He is fresh from an other literary triumph, having gained new laurels by his recently published poems called "Underwoods." and he is on the eve of publishing another book. He did not distinctly indicate to the re-porter what this would be, but it will probably consist of a collection of sketches. At least, when conversing about Edinburg University, and the re-cent student's fancy fair, the reporter

of autograph contributions of celebrated authors which was sold at the fair?" and Mr. Stevenson replied: "Yes, I wrote a piece for it, and I in tend to incorporate it in my new book. The sketch referred to is one of per-sonal recollection in which Mr. Steven-

You wrote something for the album

on tells how, when he was an Edinburg student, he did not attend regularly and study hard. The last time I came to America,

said Mr. Stevenson presently, "was when I crossed in the Devonia as an immigrant I traveled second cabin; and I was en gaged all the way in writing a certain bad story. The captain, and the passen-gers as well, were highly amused at seeing me constantly writing. When I landed I went to California. I blame that for undermining my health. That was before I wrote any of my best known books. "You are aware that a dramatized version of 'Dr. Jekyil' is to be produced

here shortly ?"
"Yes. The dramatizatian has been done with my consent; but really I don't know how it will succeed. It seems to me it is too ugly, too repulsive a story to put on the stage. It is not pretty enough. And, indeed, I have the same objection to 'Deacon Brodie,' which I wrote in conjunction with Mr. Heuley. It is nothing new for me to receive requests for permission to dramatize my novels. I get lots and lots of letters about it, and I am sorry to say I don't answer them all; I have not time. But when I do reply, most politely according to the permission asked. I write with an infinite internal sense of humor, because the fact is I could not hinder any one from dram-atizing my plays, and probably if people did not get permission they would do it just the same. I don't think a novel makes a good play anyway. The two are so essentially different. A first-rate tale may make a poor drama, and vice-

"Do you know that Rider Haggard's 'She' has just been dramatized?''
"What! That will need some pretty 'What do you think about Haggard's

works?' "I admire 'King Solomon's Mines.' think that the battle especially is splendidly described." "Your works are widely read here, Mr

Stevenson, and, doubtless you are aware, extensively pirated." "Oh, yes. Don't you remember my lit-tle tilt with the Harpers? Did you read my letter to them? I think it is away above the one W. S. Gilbert sent them. I consider it my literary masterpiece,' and Mr. Stevenson laughed, drew himself up in bed, and lit a cigarette. Then he

resumed: "But my relations with my publishers Scribner's Sons, are most cordial. I only wish to goodness everybody would buy the authorized edition of my books." "Do you know any of our literary

"Very few. I have only one or two friends in New York." Mr. Stevenson was interested to hear that the son of Nathaniel Hawthorne, in collaboration with Inspector Byrnes, was

writing detective stories. I should like to read them," said he

"I have often thought of writing a de-tective story, but life's too short."
"Wilkie Collins could have made a success of such a book." "Yes. If you have not already read it, read his 'Armadale.' It stands at the head of that class of work."

Mrs. Stevenson, who is his literary helper, is a bright, dark-eyed little woman. She is possessed of great ability, and her name appears along with her husband's on the title page of the "New Arabian Nights." They leave New York to-day, but their plans both as to the duration of their stay in America and the places they will visit, are not yet settled. Probably they will spend the winter in Indianapolis, Mrs. Stevenson's birth-

A Wall St. Man Cured of Sciatica by Allcock's Plasters.

"They" say Wall Street is a wicked place and that men occasionally have worse troubles than physical ones. Yet, relief from physical pain gives the broker a wider margin in that it leaves him a clear head. Eugene Rubino, Stock and Bond Broker, No. 34 Wall Street, N. Y.,

In 1881 I was confined to my bed by Sciatica. The pain not only went down my thigh, but affected my side as well. I suffered greatly, and after having been shut up for four weeks, determined to abandon doctors and their prescriptions, and try Allcock's Porous Plasters. I placed two on my thighs, one on my hipbone and one on my side. I was com-pletely cured in four days; and on the fifth day after the application was at my business in Wall Street.

Jews in America. The Jews in 1845 numbered but 50,000 in a population of 20,000,000; to-day they are 500,000, and increasing far more rapidly than any other race in this country.

In many localities Hood's Sarsaparula is in such general demand that it is the recognized family medicine. People write that "the whole neighborhood is taking it," etc. Particularly is this true of Lowell, Mass., where it is made, and where more of Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold than any other sarsaparilla or blood purifier. It is the great remedy for de-bility, scrofula, dyspepsia, biliousness, or any disease caused by impure state or low condition of the blood. Give it a

HOT WORK FOR THE BEAR

He Breaks up a Poker Party and Smashes a Kerosene Lamp.

WHAT BECAME OF THE PLAYERS The Bear with His Fur Sops up the

Blazing Oil and Becomes an Astonishing and Frenzied Firework.

Mark Farney, George Squires, Ramon Arguello, Noisy Smith, and Ah Suey, left Espinosa, California, the other day, with an elaborate outfit to camp for a month somewhere in the Santa Lucia range. They had a wagon, drawn by two balky, half-tamed pronchos, a wall tent and poles, plenty of grub, an adequate supply of antidote for snake bites, guns, fishing tackle, and a poker deck. Mark Farney said he didn't believe it was a good thing for a man to upset all his ways of living when on a vacation, and he was opposed to roughing it in a literal sense. So he piled into the wagon a six-gallon can of kerosene oil and carefully packed a large lamp. He had been accustomed to sitting up nights and playing a little game of draw when so disposed, and he didn't think the light of a camp fire would be sufficient. All four of the white men agreed that

they were not going out on the range to work, and that is why they took Ah Suey along. Sucy is a good cook, knows how to chop wood, and in an emergency can play a hand of eards without making any very bad breaks. Squiers went along to lish for trout principally, as he considers himself a fly sharp. Argueilo had the re-sponsibility of driving and looking after the bronchos, because he knew more about horses than the others, having been a vaquero. There were some of the elements of work about that, but it couldn't be helped, because a Chinaman is no good around a horse. Noisy Smith had nothing particular to do, but he ,s a good all-round camper, hunter, and poker player, and the quietest man that ever lived. His habit of always speaking in a whisper and moving softly as an Indian on the trail of a deer gave him his

The crowd went out to have a month's fun, and, judging by their appearance when they returned last night, they had it all in less than two weeks, with a large margin to spare. They brought back nothing but the two bronchos, their frying pan, and the barrels of their guns. Ah Suey and Squiers came across the Salinas river on horses, and the rest of

the party swam the stream.

Noisy Smith explained in a whisper to the crowd in the saloon the reason o their return in that shape. During the first week they were busy getting their camp comfortably established on the bank of a creek in the mountains, and in hunting and fishing. Having convinced Ah Suey that at least a pint of beans must be reserved from the commissary for use as chips, they got the kerosen lamp rigged up in the tent, and resumed civilized customs in camp, sitting up until after midnight with the cards and the snake medicine, and sleeping sweetly all the forenoon. They quit hunting because it involved exertion, and that was just what they proposed to avoid. It was agreed that Ah Suey was the only one who came out to work, and that nobody should encroach upon his prerogative.

One night a very interesting game was in progress. Mark Farney held a king against Squire's flush and Noisy Smith stayed in with a bobtail straight and placid smile. There was a double handful of beans on top of the oil can Ah Suoy had gone to sleep at the back of the tent, and was chopping wood in his Just as Noisy Smith was about to raise Ah Suey sprang up with a yell and bounded out of the tent, upsetting the oil can and two of the players en route. Arguello looked up in anger, and drew his revolver to take a shot at the fleeing Chinaman, but changed his mind when he saw the head of a grizzly poked through the rear flap of the tent bear was surveying the scene with evident astonishment and some interest Arguollo's anger was diverted toward

"Ah! you breaka up such a pot as that!" he cried. "Carajo!" And he blazed away at the shaggy head.

There was a howl, a charge, and a rush

of the players out of the tent. They did not wait to seize their guns. The bear knocked down a tent pole at one end, and Farney carried away the other as he plunged out headlong. The tent came down on the bear and enveloped him. For an instant there was a young earthquake under the canvas Then came the volcanic disturbance. The lamp exploded and set fire to the whole mass. The plug must have been knocked out of the big oil can by the bear's vigorous antics. All the oil was ablaze in an instant, and tent, blankets and bear were enveloped in flame. Arguello, Smith and Farney happened to have their revolvers on them, and they stood around and added to the bear's stood around and added to the bear's discomfort by plugging builets into him. Squires had no pistol, and prudently got up into a tall tree and yelled "Fire!" Ah Suey had crawled into a hollow log and

kept very still. The bear wailed and yelled in pain and rage, and rolled over in the burning can-vas. It was not much more than half a minute before he broke out of the mass with a howl and rushed blindly about, striking furiously at trees, and everything in his way. Pieces of the tent clung to him and he tore them off with his claws and teeth and sent blazing ragments flying in all direction. His oil here and there, and was blazing and snapping merrity in patches. His fury was something frightful, and his general aspect decidedly demoniae. At first he did not see any of the party, but in one of his mad whirls he caught sight of Smith, who had fired at him. The bear charged on Smith, who turned and ran like a deer, with the blazing bear in lit-erally hot pursuit. Smith did not notice the direction he took until, in half a dozen jumps he saw the bank of the creek before him. There was no time to turn. He put all his energy into his legs and leaved as far into the stream as he could, falling feet foremost with a 'enug.' The illuminated bear followed, falling with a proligious splash and a distinct sizzle. Ther Noisy Smith dived under water, turned up stream, and swam silently back to the bank from which he had leaped. The bear drifted down stream and swam to the opposite bank, Farney and Argueilo peppering at him with their revolvers, He reached the other side and disappeared in the chaparal wailing and moaning with pain, and that was the last

seen of him.

When Noisy Smith got back into the light of the burning camp he whispered to the other boys: "See what a hand I had to draw to," and exhibited the bobhad to draw to," and exhibited the bobtailed straight which he had kept in his left hand all the time. The camp was a total wreck, even the wagon that stood near the tent being burned beyond hope of further usefulness. Ah Suey was hauled out of his log half dead, a few relies were gathered from the ruins, the bronchos were caught, and the party tramped home, living en route on rabuts and other small game until they struck a ranche at the foot of the range.

Secure a quiet night's rest. Dr. J. H. McLean's Tar Wine Lung Balm will allay your cough and promote sound sleep. 25 cents a bottle.

LAYTON'S GRAND WIND-UP. Burling Bricks From Chimneys at

People in the Street New York Sun: The crowds which were attracted at midnight on Friday to the corner of Spencer street and Flush-ing avenue, Williamsburg, by the firing of pistols, the yells of men, the frantic cries of women and the pounding of the sidewalk with a club in the hands of a special policeman, wondered much at the efforts of Policeman Joseph Fagan to keep them back.
"Look out," he cried. "Look out or you'll get killed."

As the people fell back he got Slack Delaney and young Hanford, whom he knew, to run down the street and stop the cars. After this Fagan was ready to bound into Ryan's liquor store on the corner, which was what he had been trying to get an opportunity to do. But it wasn't a drink Policeman Fagan was after. On the roof of the building was Mr. James Layton winding up a two days' drunk by tearing down the chim-neys and hurting the bricks at the street cars and pedestrians. The pistol shots which had aroused the neighborhood had been fired by Mr. Ryan, in the hope ot frightening Layton down. The gathering of the crowds on the streets, far enough removed to prevent him from hitting them, drew Layton's attention from Fagan. Layton had gained the roof by climbing on a shed, and then on an extension, from which he had clambered up on window shutters. 'As I passed up the stairways to the

roof," said the policeman yesterday, "the fellow saw me through the skylight. I saw him, and cried out: "'Hello, Layton.'
"'Is that you, Dugan?' said he.

"'You lie,' he answered, firing bricks "The terrified women dragged me from the hallway, Mrs. Ryan saying she would rather have the house torn down than to have any one killed. I went back into the street and found Layton in the act of tearing down the chimney on the Spencer street side of the house. He would shout as the bricks fell, 'Look out from under.'' This remark showed he was not altogether crazed with rum, and I resolved to make another effort to cap-

him. As I passed through the

saloon I heard a crash and the shouts of

ihe crowd: "There he goes!" "Rushing to the street I found that Layton had in his attempts to demolish the chimney pushed it down, but had He fell to the extension and then down into the alley. Detectives Brady and Carr, who had been notified by a car driver, were on top of him as soon as he fell; but the fellow hurled them from him, and seizing Brady's stick was about to strike him. Before he could

do so I struck him, and he turned, saying "Hello, comrade, don't you know me?"
"No, I don't." I said, getting him by
the throat. Then he gave me the signals
of distress of the Grand Army. This
made us mad, and we said to him, "you
are a nice comrade. But for all that he kept calling us comrades, and giving us

the signals."

At the police station Layton said he was forty-one years old, and that he lived at 744 Kent avenue. The slight wound caused by Policeman Fagan's club was dressed by the ambulance surgeon. Yesterday morning he was sent to jail for twenty-nine days. When questioned about what he had done he said he had no remembrance of it.
Mr. Ryan and Mr. Killer, a baker who

occupied the extension, pointed to their injured roofs and broken ceilings yesterday, and wanted to know whether the punishment meted out to Layton would pay for the damage caused by him on his grand wind up.

Layton used to live over the saloon,

but he moved away from it about a year ago. He is a driver for one of Phelps's lumber trucks, and is well known in the neighborhood. Mr. Ryan said Layton had not been in his saloon, and that he did not know he was on a drunk or about the neighborhood until his sidewalk was

In the Whole Hideous Catalogue

Of diseases, there were none which previous to the discovery of Hostetter' stomach bitters, offer more formidable resistance to the old fashioned modes of treatment than the group of maladies which, under the collective name of malarial disease, afflicted entire com-munities that suffered hopelessly. Chills and fever, dumb ague, ague cake and billious remittent were once regarded as well nigh incurable. Now it rejoices the hearts of thousands who reside in districts periodically subject to the visitation of malaria, to feel certain that in the bitters they possess a certain defense against the scourge, a sure means of expelling its poison from the system. To the settler in the far west, the new emigrant thither, and to travelers and tourists by land and sea, the possession of this pleasant safeguard is a guaranty of safety from diseases which they might vainly seek from any other source.

CHASING THE CARS.

A Product of Railroading by Which Track is Kept of Rolling Stock. Car chasers are among the most important employes of the great trunk lines of railroads. The title exactly describes their business. On some railroads they are called traveling car agents. The de-partment head who employs them is also called variously the car agent, the car accountant, or the superintendent of rolling stock. These officials have as many as a dozen assistants on some of the great roads, nine or ten being clerks at \$50 or \$40 a month, and the rest being chasers who travel all over the country on free passes hunting up missing cars, and who receive \$120 or \$100 a month and expenses.

Great railroads have an immense num ber of cars. The Central railroad of New Jersey has about 35,000 of all sorts; the Pennsylvania railroad, 60,000 or 70,000. These cars are at the present moment in every state in the union. They go wherever the freight with which they are loaded is bilied to, and thus are scattered from Winnipeg to Mexico and Los Angeles to Bangor. A most minute and thorough system, obtaining on all railroads except the very smallest, records every movement of every car. This system operates at all junction points, where the agents record the ownership and number of every car that passes from their road to a connecting line, and immediately notify the roads whose cars are thus in motion, as well as the car accountant of their own road. These notifications are made by postal card. In each general office car account books are kept, and the movements of the company's own cars are recorded from day to day. Whenever a loaded car is emptied on a foreign road, that road uses it to carry a load of freight back in the direction of the road to which the car belongs. It pays at the rate of seveneighths cent a mile for this use of its neighbor's property in this way, and if should happen that there was no freight to be shipped within a reasonably short time, the empty car is sent along and mileage is paid on it as if it were

It is when a number of cars are lost sight of that travelling agents are sent out. Sometimes it happens that the cars are on little branch roads idle and overlooked, sometimes they have fallen into the hands of a company that is short of cars and full of business, and is using every foreign car it can get, and some-times other equally simple causes delay it. If it is in use by a company short of cars, that company pays mileage on it, until it sometimes happens that a car is worn out and paid for before it is re-turned, or else it is never returned at all. If a car chaser demands the return of his

company's cars, they are sent home, but often others are seized and put to use when his back is turned and he is traveling elsewhere. If a car is smashed up in a railroad accident, it is either re-built, a new one is made, or the price of the car is paid toothe owners by the company on whose track the smash-up oc-

Every contingency is provided for in the system that has grown up among the great roads. Recently the master car-builders of the country agreed on a set of schedule of prices for every conceivable damage to cars, and the result is going to be that the rolling stock of all the roads will grow more and more uniform in style and quality, since it is agreed that only serviceable parts shall be put on cars that need mending, no matter how expensive and fanciful those parts may have been originally.

Dispensing With the Bell Cord. Portland Oregonian: The present way of signaling the engineer of a loco-motive is with a bell-cord on a passenger train. On a freight there is no way of signaling. But two local men of practical experience have invented a perfect apparatus for communication by elecricity between the engineer and the conductor, which will do away with the bell cord. The principle of the apparatus is the same as the electric call bell com-monly used in the hotels. The inventors are T. H. McIntosh, a locomotive engineer in the emyloy of the Oregon Rai-

way & Navigation company, and W. F. Wamsley, general agent and train dis-patcher at Walla Walla. About six months ago the invention was first tried, and it was demonstrated that the principle was sound. Since then the gentle men have been experimenting freely and the invention improved until it works to perfection.

All there is of the apparatus is a wire running through the train, a bell in the cab, the battery, and something to close the circuit. It is worked on an open circuit, and a battery on the engine sup-plies the electricity. The wire runs through the hose which operates the air brake, and whenever the hose is connected the wire is connected also. A small rope running the length of the car near the ceiling serves to close the cir-cuit and ring the bell. On long passen-ger trains there is a great deal of slack to the bell cord, and a conductor near the rear end can't tell just how hard to pull to ring the bell; the rope often breaks or knots, and in stormy winter weather freezes. The beauty of the electric signal is that it requires no additional coupling. The air brake hose must be coupled and this serves the electric wire. There is no such things as

forgetting it.

Now that air brakes are coming into general use on freight trains, the invention will be of great benefit, for by plac-ing a small additional battery in the caboose the engineer and conductor can signal each other. In case a train parts he electric circuit closes and both neer and conductor are notified of the occurrence by the unbroken ringing of the bells, and they can thus through immediate notice avoid accident.

The Gold Yield of Montana.

Helena Letter: The output of gold and silver in Montana this year is expected to lose to \$35,000,000, almost all of which will be extracted from gold quartz and orgentiferous-bearing leads. There is not a miner in the territory who believes that more than one lead has been found out of every hundred that are in the hills waiting for the prospector's pick to un-cover them. Extensive regions lying within the territory have not been pros-beeted at all. Other great areas are known to contain large bodies of ore, but prospecters are not sufficiently numerous to permit those regions to be prospected. Well educated men who are amiliar with the mineral belts of the territory have repeatedly assured me that here is more gold and silver in Montana than there is now in circulation in the world, and that her mines will, inside of the next seventy-five years, yield \$5,000, 000,000, which sum equals the money in circulation to day. This outside the yield of copper. And judging from what I have seen of the mines I believe these men's statements to be true. I have been familiar with mining property for twenty years. I walked through the famous Leadville mines unmoved. I did not be lieve they were permanent. I have seen every great mining camp in the United States, but never before have I seen such valuable mines as there are in Montana. And the yield of the paying mines which are owned by Montana men is sufficiently large to develop their property without asking for a dollar of eastern capital to



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REUNION ECHOES.

One of the Gallant Boys Who Wore the Blue

And Heard the Whistling Shot and Shell-Through the Second Bull Run and Antietam.

Among the many gaitant G. A. R. boys who enjoyed the reunion head in Omsha during the past week mone have seen more hot fighting than the subject of the following sketch, Mr. C. C. Palmer, Mr. Palmer, who now resides at No. 513 South Eighteenth street, enlisted at Watertown, N. Y., for two years. After serving that time he returned home, where he quietly remained for about three months. In the meantime the battle of Gettysburg was fought, which fired Mr. Palmer with so much patriotism that he again enlisted, this time for three years. He then served until the army was finally mustered out. He fought in the second battle of Buil Run, Antietam and numerous other fights in which his regiment was engaged. In the Buil Run fight Mr. Palmer saw his comrades on either side and in front of him fall, but himself escaped the builests that were flying so thickly around him. To a reporter Mr. Palmer remarked: "I was pretty lucky in one way during my soldiering, that is in escaping getting wounded; but in another way I was not so fortunate. In lying out at night, with only an old torn blanket for protection, and very often not that much. I contracted numerous severe colds which gradually turned into a bad case of catarrh. I suffered with this catarrh for about twenty years, it almost destroying my hearing. I would wake in the morning with my head all stopped up and my breath so offensive that I could scarcely stand the odor of it. I would hawk and spit all day and have a continual roaring or buzzing sound in my ears. In addition to this I would have a head-splitting headache above my eyes, and, in short, I would feel so miserable that I could scarcely go to my work. I lost flesh until I only weighed about 123 pounds. I doctored awhile for general debility, but it did me no good. While suffering this way I noticed the advertisements of Drs. McCoy & Henry, and immediatly called on them at their offices in the Ramge block. They placed me under treatment and to-dny I feel like a different man. I have no more headaches, my hearin



The above portrait of Mr. Palmer is a good likeness of that gentleman, who is at present sngaged as foreman of the cake department of the Jos. Garneau bakery, and who resides at No. 818 South Eighteenth street, where he will willingly corroborate the above statements to any one who will call or address him there.

SNEEZING CATARRIL

What It Means, How It Acts, and What It Is.

You sneeze when you get up in the morning, you try to sneeze your nose off every time you are exposed to the least draft of air. You have a fullness over the front of the forehead, and the nose foels as if there was a plug in each nostril which you cannot dislodge. You blow your nose until your ears crack, but it don't do any good, and the only result is that you succeed in getting up a very red nose, and you so irritate the lining membrane of that organ that you are unable to oreathe through it at ail. This is a correct and not overdrawn picture of an scute attack of catarrh, or "Sneezing" in acute attack of catarrh, or

Catarrh" as it is called.

Now, what does this condition indicate? First, a cold that causes mucus to be poured out by the glands in the pose; then these discused glands are attacked by swarms of little gorms

the catarrh germ—that float in the air in a locality where the disease is prevalent. These animal cuiac, in their efforts to find a long ment, irritate the sensitive membrane liming the nose and nature undertakes to rid herself of thom by producing a fit of sneezing.

When the nose becomes filled with thickened and diseased mucus the natural channels for the introduction of air into the lungs is interfered with, and the person so effected must broathet through the mouth, and by such means the throat becomes parched and dry, snoring is produced, and then the catarrhal disease gains ready access to the throat and lungs.

LEADS TO CONSUMPTION.

INTERESTING EVIDENCE OF A CONDITION NOT TO BE TRIFICED WITH.

When catarrh has existed in the head and the upper part of the throat for any length of time—tre patient living in a district where people are subject to catarrhi affection—and the disease has been left uncured, the catarrh invariably, sometimes slowly, extends down the windpipe and into the bronchial tubes, which tubes convey the air to the different parts of the lungs. The tubes become affected from the welling and the mucous arising from catarrh, and, in some instances, become plusged up, so that the air cannot get in as freely as it should. Shortness of breath follows, and the patient breathes with labor and difficulty.

In either case there is a sound of cracking and wheezing inside the chest. At this stage of the disease the breathing is usually more rapid than when in health. The patient has also hot dashes over his body.

The pain which accompanies this condition is of a dull character, felt in the chest, behind the breast bone, or under the shoulder blade. The pain may come and go—last few days and then he absent for several others. The cough that occurs in the first evidence of the disease extending into the lungs.

Sometimes there are fits of coughing induced by the tough inucus so violent as to cause vomiting. Later on the mucus that is raised, is found to contain small particles of yellow matter, which indicates that the small tubes in the lungs are now affected. With this there are often streaks of blood mixed with the mucus hat is reased, is found to contain small particles of yellow matter, which indicates that the small tubes in the lungs are now affected. With this there are often streaks of blood mixed with the mucus hat is reased, is found to contain small particles of yellow matter, which indicates that the small tubes in the lungs are now affected. With this there are often streaks of blood mixed with the mucus hat is not a specific to my which when unassed he INTERESTING EVIDENCE OF A CONDITION NOT TO BE TRIFLED WITH,

appears.

In some cases smal imasses of cheesy substance are spit up, which, whon pressed between the fingers, emit a bad odor. In other cases, particles of a hard, chalky nature are spit up. The raising of cheesy or chalky lumps indicate serious mishief at work in the lungs.

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